

1088.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glery and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

In the Front Line will be found

THE SUN.

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the com-bined foes of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and Searless in the cause of truth and right.

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Address THE SUN. New York.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1888.

Uphill Work to Carry New Jersey. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, on the part of the ont-and-out Prohibitionists of New Jersey. announces that the high license and local option measure just passed by the Legislature is not satisfactory. He objects to high license on principle, and thinks that the fees fixed by this bill are hardly high enough to be called high license. That is true. He sees some good in the scheme of local option by counties, but points out the fact that it leaves the contest where it will have to be fought over again every year or two. That also is true. Gen. Fisk declares that the passage of this bill will not alter the Probibitionist plan of campaign for the present year, and he predicts that the Prohibitionist vote in New Jersey in November will be much larger than ever before. In that expectation he is altogether too sanguine.

The bill which the Republicans have put through the New Jersey Legislature was not designed to satisfy those Prohibitionists who have enlisted for the war, and whose convictions as to the possibility of suppressing the liquor traffle are so strong that they will be contented with nothing short of absolute prohibition. These gentlemen are not prepared to make concessions or to accept a compromise. But how many thousands of them are there in New Jersey?

Gen. Fisk's vote for Governor in 1886 was 19.808, a tremendous gain of 13.655 on Sr. JOHN's vote for President in 1884. At the same time the aggregate vote in the State for Prohibitionist candidates for the Assembly was 16,592. Last year the total vote of the State was larger than in 1886, and yet the Prohibitionist vote for Assemblymen fell off to 12,622. This Prohibitionist loss of 4,000 votes in a single year was evenly distributed through the twenty-one counties of the State. as may be seen in the subjoined table:

Atlantic. Bergen Burlington Camden Cape May Cumberland Essex Glouceater Hudson	1884, 450 277 1,772 778 1,005 1,805 484 854	1887. 258 Middlesex 258 Monnouth. 1,068 Morris 770 Ocean 220 Passaic 1,368 Salem 1,368 Superset 510 Sussex 420 Union.	1836. 826. 1,365. 27.7 65.2 27.7 65.2 36.7 36.7 36.7 36.7 36.7 36.7 36.7 36.7	1887 1,150 857 195 486 440 888 156 82-
Hunterdon	874	624 Warren	Ded	1,29
The note		The second secon	16,592	12,62

went to the Republicans.

The campaign last fall was made with the full understanding that, after years of indifference and inaction, the Republican party would at the present session take hold of the question of restricting the liquor traffic. and at least attempt a settlement satisfactory to the moderate temperance men of the State. The very prospect of this drew heavily from the ranks of the Prohibitionist organization, and, to a corresponding degree, increased the Republican strength. The fulfilment of the promise will win back thousands more.

If Gen. FISK believes that there were in New Jersey 19,808 voters in 1886 who hoped for or desired the passage of an absolutely prohibitory law, he has only to study these floures to see his mistake. A very large part of his vote was contributed by moderate temperance Republicans, whose object was to rebuke their party for its failure to deal with the liquor problem, and to force it into taking action of some sort. Their protest has had its effect. They are henceforth Republicans, not nominal Prohibitionists.

Now, how do these facts affect the Democracy? Very materially. CLEVELAND'S majority over BLAINE in New Jersey was just 4,412. The narrow margin of Democratic safety in that State is made still narrower by the return to the Republican ranks of thousands of temperance Republicans who have been acting temporarily with the Prohibitionist organization: and that man is a fool who cannot foresee the mevitable result of any attempt to force upon the Demograts of this great manufacturing and systectionist State a free trade platform and & free trade ca ndidate.

New Methods of Procedure in Parliament Something like a revolution in the system of transacting business in the British House of Commons has been accomplished since the beginning of the present session. For the sake of coping more effectually with Parnellite obstruction, the Conservatives have swept away forms of procedure consecrated by centuries of practice and connected with some of the most interesting incidents in the history of the House. They have constructed an engine of repression comparable in some respects to that wielded by the Speaker and the Chairmen of committees in our House of Representatives, although as yet the British type of closure is

less perfect gag than our previous question.

Under the new rules, debate upon controverted questions must stop at midnight, and one hour later the House must adjourn. This innovation puts an end to all-night sittings, which in the past have given occasion to many memorable speeches and critical divisions. Even before midnight, however, the discussion of a given measure can be summarily cut off, provided the approval a majority of 100 is attainable. A resolution to this effect was passed on Tuesday by a majority of 122, although Mr. CHAPLIN opposed it. Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL deemed its expediency doubtful, and Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH has within the last few weeks publicly warned his colleagues that after the next general election they may have reason to regret the adoption of rigorous modes of closure. We can only infer that a number of the less radical Gladstonians must have voted with the Gov-

ernment against the Parnellites. This was certainly the case with regard to a third proposal levelled directly against the Irish Nationalists, namely, that the Speaker should have discretionary power to order any members, whom the might think disorerly, to withdraw from the House. Mr. MORLEY, one of Mr. GLADSTONE'S principal | were elected to represent the American end of

lieutenants, supported the motion, although even Lord HARTINGTON tried to soften it by an amendment. The Speaker was further authorized to silence members for mere irrelevance, or what he may see fit to call such, and to refuse to put motions which he may consider obstructive. The innovations culminated in a rule permitting the Speaker (or Chairman in committee of the whole House) to take the vote by calling on the members to rise, and counting them, instead of sending them into the lobbies in the timehonored way. Of all the changes made, this is the only one to which American observers can see no objection; but we are told

etain his seat after the party to which he

belongs becomes a minority. What he gains

in repressive efficiency he will be apt to lose

in dignity, and he can hardly count hence-

forth on the peerage and the pension with

which it has been customary to reward a

Speaker for many terms of impartial service

Some of the changes here referred to might

have been looked for from Radicals, but it is

a striking illustration of the almost insanc

lengths to which the fear and dislike of Irish-

men have driven the Tories, that with their

own hands the latter have thrown down the

ramparts behind which they have so often

The Fifth Avenue Omnibuses.

The droll Mr. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD has

made his application for an injunction to

prevent the running of omnibuses in the

Fifth avenue on Sunday, because, as he de-

poses, it is a street of churches. But it seems

that, were it not for the dozen or more Fifth

avenue churches, the omnibuses could hardly

be run profitably on Sunday, and they would

probably be taken off as a matter of course.

carried by the omnibuses last Sunday got on

or off at churches, and their fares repre-

sented nearly the whole profit of the com-

pany for the day. Therefore the Fifth ave-

nue omnibuses are run on Sunday because

Mr. SHEPARD and the other rich Sabba-

torions who want the injunction are accus-

tomed to drive to church in carriages, the

number of such vehicles in Fifth avenue on

Sunday, according to the reasonable esti-

mate of the counsel of the company, being

as twenty to one, in comparison with the

omnibuses. Yet of the people in the Fifth

avenue churches last Sunday, many more

must have been brought by the sixty omni-

buses than by the hundreds of carriages

which disturbed the quiet of the street. The

public conveyances, too, could easily have

accommodated those who used their own

carriages, and thus the number of vehicles

rumbling and rattling through the avenue

and the amount of Sunday labor would have

It is not the public vehicles, but the private

ones that make the Fifth avenue so un-Sab-

bathlike a street on Sunday. While there

are only sixty omnibuses, there are a thou-

sand private vehicles of one sort and another

passing through the street, carrying people

to and from church, or to and from the Park.

and making it the noislest and gavest thor-

oughfare in town on Sunday. Madison ave-

nue, with its horse railroad, is quiet and

peaceful in comparison with its hoisterous

neighbor, and even the Sixth avenue, with

norse cars and elevated trains, is less noisy.

If, therefore, Mr. SHEPARD and his Sab-

batarian friends are really anxious to save

the Fifth avenue from "desecration" on

induce rich churchgoers to use the om-

nibuses rather than their own carriages

of vehicles on the street, and release hun-

dreds of coachmen, footmen, and stublemen

Besides, they will relieve themselves from

the stupid inconsistency which now makes

The American Cobdenites.

catalogue of the Cobden Club of London a

list of the American members of that cele

brated free trade propagandist organization.

We are not surprised to find in this list the

name of our distinguished fellow citizen, the

Hon. WILLIAM DORSHEIMER. His member-

ship dates from 1878, and is explained, if we

are not mistaken, by an incident which

occurred in London. An English gentleman

who had spent several weeks in the States

was lecturing in a public hall upon our

national characteristics. He had just in-

formed his hearers that the Americans, physi-

cally, were a puny race, when from among

the audience there arose a protest in the per-

son of a very tall and large gentleman, who

calmly interrupted the speaker and pre-

sented himself as an average specimen of

American manhood. It was the Rev. PHIL-

LIPS BROOKS of Boston. The lecturer

stammered something about this being ar

exceptional case, and attempted to proceed

to other branches of his subject, when in

another part of the hall there appeared a

second objector of giant frame. "I, too, am an American," said the late Mr.

H. H. RICHARDSON, the architect. Even

the British audience began to grasp the

humor of the situation. The lecturer ap-

who might be present to exhibit himself, and

show that even these two exceptional cases

did not disprove his general proposition.

There happened to be just one other Ameri-

can in the hall, and he stood up. When the

generous proportions and majestic presence

of the Hon. WILLIAM DORSHEIMER were

fully in evidence, the beholders burst into

uncontrollable applause; and it was soon

after this, we are quite sure, that Mr. Dons

HEIMER was honored with a purely com-

election to the Coblen Club.

plimentary and politically non-significant

Nor will anybody be surprised to find

among the American Cobdenites the names of

such eminent teachers of free trade doctrine

as the Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE of Covington,

Kentucky, Mr. HENRY GEORGE of this city,

tice LAMAR of the United States Supreme

Court, the Hon. WILLIAM R. MORRISON of

the Hundred Days and Waterloo, Mr. Carl

SCHURZ, Mr. WILLIAM M. SINGERLY of the

Philadelphia Record, or the Hon. Henry

WATTERSON of Louisville. These gentlemen

are not afraid or ashamed to be known as

But why should the name of "LARRY!

GODKIN of the Second ward be absent? And

why should we find in place of "LARRY"

tective and protectively aggressive friend.

Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD of Cincin-

nati? The motto of the Cobden Club is

'Free Trade and Peace and Good Will

Among Nations:" and we must content our-

selves with the supposition that while gentle-

men like Morrison, Hurd, and Watterson

GODKIN's name that of our steadily pro-

free traders, either abroad or at home.

the Hon, FRANK HURD of Toledo, Mr. Jus-

pealed desperately to any other American

The New York Star reprints from the latest

from the necessity of working on Sunday.

them the innohing stock of the town

been greatly reduced.

of the Fifth avenue churches.

One-third, or about 2,500, of the passengers

withstood reform.

The Washington Post, a stanch Democratic adherent of the President, begins by saying: that Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, as well as " How would CLEVELAND and MORRISON do ?" Mr. PARNELL, opposed it. The Boston Herald, likewise a CLEVELAND It is obvious that the new and great powers Mugwump journal, contains correspon conferred upon the Speaker must transform from Washington to this effect: him into a partisan officer. The practice of reëlecting Speakers, no matter what political

"Col. WILLIAM R. MORRISON IS now regarded among well informed Democrats as the man most likely to oc-cupy the second place on the ticket with CERTRIAND. No man in the country could better stand with CERTRIAND on the tariff reform platform which will be party may have become dominant, will have to be abandoned. Hereafter, in the House of Commons, as in our Federal and State dopted at St. Louis." legislatures, the Speaker will not expect to

ood will department of the organization.

The Vice-Presidency.

first place on the next Democratic National

ticket to President CLEVELAND, it is natural

that there should still be a certain indeci-

sion regarding the proper person for Vice-

Among the politicians who concede the

Without building upon the tariff plank to be evolved from the St. Louis Convention, it is of course plain that a statesman of Col. MORRISON'S principles could stand with consistency and satisfaction upon the platform of Mr. CLEVELAND'S recent tariff message to Congress. It is not surprising, therefore, that the proposition to renominate Mr. CLEVE-LAND should suggest Col. Monnison as his companion on the ticket. Undoubtedly the promotion of the Illinois statesman would be received with considerable favor by a large portion of the Democracy.

The interest in this proposition, however, lies chiefly in its indication of a more pronounced purpose among influential friends of the Administration to run a pretty straight free trade canvass. With the recent message for a platform, and its author and theauthor of the Morrison bills as the two candidates, there would be little compromise in the character of the ticket, and the tariff issue would then be presented intelligibly and fought on its merits.

The fact also that Col. Morrison has but recently been beaten for Congress on this same issue, and in a strong Democratic district, makes it more probable that he would not be thought of so prominently for a national contest, unless the underlying purpose of the CLEVELAND idea was to strike a blow for free trade principles, however hopelessly for victory.

The Condition and the Theory. Our esteemed contemporary, the Rochester Union and Advertiser, among other noticeable remarks, says this:

"If the Democratic House of Representatives formulates and passes a tariff revision bill redeeming the pledges of the national platform of 1884, and carrying out the recommendations of the President's annual nessage of December last, then the measure, which i ure to stick in the Senate, will form the basis of the ariff issue in the platform and in the canvass."

Then it will be a pretty poor basis. The House of Representatives, if it really desires to reduce the surplus, must pass a bill which the Senate will accept, and it will have to cut pretty deep into the internal revenue, and this will be squarely in the teeth of Mr. CLEVELAND'S recent recommendations. So far as the tariff is concerned, it will have to be a sound protectionist measure, for in both the Democratic House of Representatives and the Republican Senate the protectionists have the majority. That is a state of affairs with which every statesman should be familiar, for certainly the country generally is aware of it. Consequently, some measure must be devised which will agree in principle with the majority of Congress, or those whose business it is to introduce it will have to face the charge of caring more for the exhibition of their own economic fancles than for the abolition of the surplus.

In other words, they would make it clear Sunday, let them organize a movement to that they ignored the "condition" with which Mr. CLEVELAND so forcibly showed them to be confronted, in order to exploit a theory with no prospect of realization. Such In that way they will decrease the number a course would not carry the election.

National Conventions.

These Conventions are usually held at too early a day, giving an unnecessary length o the canvass.

In our judgment it would be a great deal better if the two parties did not make their nominations before the first of August Then the stress of the hot weather is much diminished, and the active work of the campaign can be attended to with more effect

and greater comfort. Nothing is gained by the early opening of the contest, and considerable inconvenience is produced. It is desirable that the work of legislation should be over, and that Congress should be adjourned before the time of mass meetings and stump speaking sets in: but as the Conventions of the parties have now seen called, they will both occur before the diournment.

Of course no change of the present programme is possible. The two Conventions are called, and they will have to meet at the appointed dates. But it may be useful to onsider the subject with a view of improve ment in future campaigns.

The Boston Herald records its opinion that mong all the Republican aspleants for the Presidential nomination, "ALLISON and DEPEW eem to be clearly in the lead." If this is a just opinion, it settles the question in favor of DEPEW. The reason is, that his chance of carry ing New York is immonsely better than ALLIon's: and without New York neither party can hope to succeed.

CLEVELAND has somehow created the impres ion that he is the only hope of success. -Globe Democra Our contemporary errs. The Mugwumps have endeavored to produce such an impres-sion, since without CLEVELAND they would be without shelter; but the idea that the Democracy has only one man is in its nature repugant to every Democrat. Mr. CLEVELAND she therefore be credited with holding the view of the party rather than with adhesion to that of the Mugwumps.

A very fertile subject of study is the life of Mrs. Robert Monkis, the widow of the old man who was poisoned recently in Brooklyn. She says that she was born in England fifty years ago, and her maiden name was Many Anney, First she married George Shaw, He lived six years. Her first widowhood lasted two rears. She then married John Syms an old man," and he died at the end of two years, leaving a small property. Her second widowhood lasted two years. Her third husband was EDWIN YATES, about as old as she was. He died in two years after marriage, and left little or nothing. How long her third widowhood lasted she does not say, but her next husband was JAMES Siday. He died at the end of two years, leaving no property. After her fourth widowhood she married Marvin Lynn of New Jersey, an old man, with a farm worth a thousand dollars. He died at the age of 80. Her fifth widowhood lasted nearly two years, and then she married Mornis, who has just died from poison. Six times, therefore, did Miss MARY ABBEY enter matrimony, and why her life should have thus been taken up it Is difficult to say. It is evident she did not marry for money. None of her husbands was rich; some were poor. One of them was very dyspeptic. If the deaths of all, except Mr. MORRIS, were natural, a majority of them must have had very poor health. Two of them were old

men; one very old. MARVIN LYNN died at free trade, others, like HALSTEAD and DOBS-HEIMER, belong exclusively to the peace and 72. Their style generally does not seem to have been such as a woman would have de-sired for protection, and they brought her

neither wealth por distinction. What, then, could have been the moving imulse in Miss Arrey's mind to make her fling herself so ceaselessly into matrimony without any justifiable cause being apparent to outsiders? It is a very queer case.

President, and we record the introduction Mr. O. B. SMITH writes to say that Postas a candidate for that nomination of the master Pearson will go when William R, Grack says he must, and not before. Hon. WILLIAM RUFUS MORRISON of Illinois. What means of information Mr. O. B. SMITH

may possess we do not know, but his assertion s remarkable, Mr. PEARSON is a Republican. and he has been kept in the New York Post Office under a Democratic Administration now for nearly three years, in spite of the carnest demand of Tammany Hall for his dismissal,

A change has recently taken place in the head of the Post Office Department. That brilliant political orator, Col. VILAS of Wisconsin has gone out, and Mr. Dickinson of Michigan Democrat, and expectations have been cherished accordingly that some other thoroughgoing Democrat would soon be put in charge of the New York Post Office in place of Mr. PEARSON.

But what has Mr. GRACE to do with it any way? He is not Postmaster-General, and has no public responsibility connected with the retention of this Republican officer under a Democratic Administration.

When the tariff is revised an important point should be to abolish the advalorem feature and make all the duties specific. That will end fraudulent invoices and abolish one of the most fruitful branches of the art of smuggling.

We congratulate our comic contemporary, the Judge, on the accession of the Hon. JAMES ARRELL of Canajoharie to its staff of writers. Mr. ARKELL will contribute a political article every week, and, though he is a Republican, his politics have always an American quality which make his views interesting even to his determined opponents.

The Judge of this week has a political cartoon n which Gen. BUTLER is represented in ful evening costume among a throng of gentlemen who would like to be President. This is wrong. Gen. BUTLER has no aspirations that way. Like Mr. BLAINE, he is out, and he is not

unhappy. We observe, also, to our contemporary that one of its poets makes the word "lichen' rhyme with the word "enrichen." Fiel fiel Study English.

The revelations of the day show that trust at the butcher's is one thing, but that a Butchers' Trust is quite another.

The prompt and perfect obedience of every member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on strike in the West to the orders given by Chief ARTHUR is proof that they are fully under his control and in a high state of discipline. In view of the responsibility thus incurred by Mr. ARTHUR, it is of the utmost importance that he should take immediate notice of any attempt to interfere with the safety of the trains or the running of the road by engineers not belonging to the Brotherhood. There is no evidence that any of his men took any part in the disabling of the engine which was nearly wrecked at the Burlington crossing on Tuesday, and he was highly incensed at the Chicago despatch which described it as the "first attempt at violence on the part of the strikers." told that he does not denounce such acts because they are not perpetrated by the Brotherhood, and if the Brotherhood caught any member in the guilty act he would at once be turned over to the law for punishment. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Chief ARTHUR will nake every effort to secure the capture of the wrecker who sought to bring disgrace upon the Brotherhood by disabling the engine. His success, or the success of any of his vigilant fellow engineers, in capturing the villain who made the first attempt at violence, would redound to the honor of the Brotherhood.

Mr. DANIEL DOUGHERTY, the famous lawyer of Philadelphia, has just changed his resilence from that city to this one. THE EVENING Sun of yesterday publishes a remark made by Mr. DOUGHERTY to its reporter, in these words: 'In every respect Philadelphia is small as compared to New York." We should not quote this strange remark if it had not been made by an ancient inhabitant of Philadelphia, who knows that city thoroughly in every respect. The responsibility for it must rest upon his shoulders, which are now at a safe distance rom Philadelphia.

The strike of the Lehigh miners, which has been a long, tedious, harassing, and costly affair, is closing. The failure of the Reading strike produced a disheartening effect in the Lehigh region. But the Lehigh employers repuire the miners to submit to far harder terms than those given to their Reading brethren by President Corbin.

Notice is hereby given that the peace must so somehow preserved at to-night's meeting of the County Committee of the late United Labor party. The partisans and adversaries of ex-Father McGLYNN have been in a belligerent mood whenever they came together in recent times, and the resolutions which have been prepared for adoption to-night are such as to me the bad blood that has been engendered in the brains of the two hostile factions But the peace between them must be preserved at all hazards.

That very learned author, accomplished teacher, and tireless worker, Miss Annie C. BRACKETT, is to address the Working Women's Society to-night in Cooper Union upon the practical questions of life in which they are interested in these times. Miss BRACKETT ought to have a large audience, including women of experience ready to take part in the debate. It is pleasant to see such meetings as the Working Women's Society has been holding.

It looks as though we were to have the usual circus in the Presidential election of this rear, with a Prohibition candidate, a Woman's Rights candidate, and a Labor candidate, besides the regular party nominations.

The American Democracy is not English,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I WAS requested by many of my friends to ask you who Mr. Hitt was, where did he come from, and what Congresonal district did he represent. You have answered it n to-day's Hux. By the name I should say he is Weish. If not immediately Weish, he is a descendant.

It really is too bad that a few anobe—official or unoffi-

lal—should by their action enderse the present Government of England in their representative. How men such as Mr. Moriey, Mr. Gladstone, or Mr. Parnell must feel! Or how must the English Democracy feel! The acts of these people in Washington, together with that of our Minister to the Court of St. James's, with a few crazy girls who are means on a titled aris-tocracy, would lead men of the ideas of Saliabury to think we were disgusted with our form of government

protest, and in so doing to represent 800 out of 1,000, we A DENOCRAT.

However, while we have such a paper as Tuz Bus to

San-Sah-atvus. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir : Probably there are among the million readers of your journal some who do not feel sure how the name of Saint Seens. the French composer, should be pronounced. Allow me to a reach compaser, should be pronounced. Allow me to say that I believe they will come very sear it if they make it hap Sali awns the first a short, as in tan, the second as in the interjection ah; both is a masalised—the sound not allowed to escape from the noise—and the sinal samp, like the others. Ferhaps the best which many can do is san Sawns.

This reminds me of a new expression that I heard from a street boy yesterday: "I jist sawn yer ole man."
This is a change from seen that is a novelty to me. K.

Auxious Pears.

"I feel so tired every night, John," said a farmer's wife, as she took up her darning after the day's work was done. "My bones ache, and I have fits of disriness and no appetite; and I'm worried too attached the helter, John When I was feeding the stock te-night she acted very strangely, and refused to eat. I'm afraid she's roing to die."

Yea, "said John with an anxious lock upouthis face, "I'm worried about that helter myesti." A DIBAPPOINTING PIONIC

Lessthan Five Millione Appropriated During Five Days Set Apart for Public Buildings. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 .- The interference in good season of the newspapers, with their mockings and warnings, probably accounts in great part for the comparative failure of the prolonged carnival in public buildings jobs which had been prepared in the House for the last week of February. Never was a scheme better laid out. Five consecutive days had been devoted to the consideration of such measures, and about 150 bills, appropriating an aggregate of close upon \$25,000,000, had been sent to the committee. To insure the full division of this amount, special rules had been adopted, barring all dilatory motions, prohibiting discussion of any one measure for more than half an hour, and keeping the House in session until a specified time each day. Thirtyfive out of the thirty-nine States were represented on the programme for division. With all these advantages, only nineteen of the bills had been passed, when the last moment of the last day arrived, and an aggregate of only \$4.712.000 had been divided. It is true that the five days afterward had to

be reduced to four, but even this allows an

average of only five bills and an appropriation

of a little over a million a day. In a much less

retentious raid a former House passed seven

ills, aggregating four millions, at a sitting

pretentious raid a former House passed seven bills, aggregating four millions, at a sitting, while the Senate has been known to pass twenty-five, aggregating three millions, in an hour and a half, and even thirty, aggregating four millions, inside of sixty minutes. Such contracts make some members think that the old style of log rolling, with less preliminary trumpeting in public, was more efficient.

But the most novel and unexpected result of the four days' work was its containing so little that is censurable. Doubtless there were many disappointments. No building was provided for Piqua or Plattsmouth or Point Pleasant. Texarkana got its \$100.000, but there was nothing for Moberley or Beatrice or Onancock or Palestine. The claims of Winleid, of Akron of Eau Claire, of Malone. of Oneonta, and of Defiance had been duly presented, but in vain. Tifflin. Lima. Statesville, and Fremont still find their calls for public buildings unanswered; and while Kalamazoo is among the favored nineteen, its fortune is not shared by Bridgeton or Albuquerque, by Olney, Findlay, or Eureka, by Grand Island or Stoux Falls, by Greenville or Gallipolis, by Huntington or Hutchinson, by Muskegan, Maysville, or Manistee.

It is thought, however, that the Senate, which has been rushing through building appropriations by the million, will afford a way of rescuing some of the projects neglected by the House, and also that the latter body may be prevailed upon to set apart another week for them later in the session.

Mr. Bland headed the opposition to grabs during the four days, and with much skill and persistency, in spite of the hampering rules which had been prepared. During the first two days only eight bills were passed, aggregating about \$1,200.000 in the last two came the remaining eleven. Nearly all of the nineteen bills will bear examination. One is for a new Appraiser's warehouse in New York, and this alone absorbs \$1,500.000, or nearly one-third of the entire amount appropriation is merita, and the bill passed without opposition.

The disappointment of those members who The disappointment of those memoers who received nothing for their districts is in most cases a salutary one. The House had already some weeks before passed several public buildings bills, and five or six millions in a single session for this one purpose is about as much as the Fiftieth Congress can wisely put upon its received.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

Democrat Outlines a Contingency in which He Will Not Support the Ticket.

From the Atlanta Constitution. The New York Tribune of a late date contained an interview with ex-Judge Henry B. Tompkins of Atlanta, in which the Judge said: "I have made up my mind that if Mr. Cleveland is renominated upon a the other platform and nominee, but for Mr. Cleveland I will not vote. I am only speaking for myself, but I voted anything but the Democratic ticket. If the Republican party can fling away the bloody shirt there will be no question about the division on new lines in the South. On this tariff question, Tennessee, Virginia. West Virginia, and North Carolina are all possibly Reublican, especially if Congress falls to take off the bacco tax and keep on threatening coal and iron."

A representative of the Constitution called on Judge Tompkins vesterday and showed him the clipping. After reading it very carefully,

the Judge said: "Yes, that is about what I said, and I stick to it. I will not vote for Mr. Cleveland for Fresident if he is nominated on a platform which embodies the views of the tariff which he expressed in his late message. I am a Democrat, but I don't think the policy outlined in Mr. of the Democratic principles enunciated in the Demo-cratic platform of 1881. Now, if Mr. Cleveland should go before the country on the platform of 1884, I would cheerfully support him—but that he does not propose to do. I am not against Mr. Cleveland personally. I think that he is an honest and capable man, and has made a good President, but I am dead against his views as ex pressed in his message, and if they shall be incorporated in the Democratic platform and Cleveland shall be nominated on that platform, I will not vote for him. I am a tectionist and am in favor of the repeal of the inter nai revenue laws. I am for the protection of American industries first, last, and all the time, and I believe that the views expressed in President Cleveland's message carried out, will prove ruinous to the business inte

"I would not vote for any man who is nominated on a free trade platform. Turn About to Fair.

From the Albany Times. The report that Governor Hill was to head the elegation to St. Louis and make the speech nominating leveland appears to have fagged out. The report that Reveland is to head the delegation and place Hill is mination now has a chance to start.

Atas! We are But Mortal. From the Boston Revald. There are objections to Chauncey Depew as candidate of which the public are not aware

A Successful Enterprise.

From the New York Dramatic News. Speaking about theatrical profits and the-atrical receipts Mr. Bram Stoker told me on Monday evening that Mr. Irving's gross takings during his present season will aggregate more than \$43,000. The present engagement of Mr. Irving at the Star Theatre com-prises the last five weeks of a twenty weeks' season in America, so that it will be seen that his business aver-ages \$20,000 a week. Mr. Irving said some time ago that his percentage of profit on his gross receipts was only about 20 per cent., but even at this rate his persona ome from his American tour will be \$50,000. This of course is a considerable sum of mency, but in view of the large and expensive company he brings ever, and the enormous expenditures the incurs for transporting a large company and the scenery, the amount is certainly not excessive. I am told that his salary list is \$6,000 a week. He has about 100 people whose fares he pays to and from England at first-class rates, and even the bers of the company are fairly satisfullplayers. drawing something more than living sale

> How Not to Get Too Pat From Dress.

But here is a secret for women troubled with obesity, which we anticipate will carry some weight, namely, that bodies exposed constantly to the sun "gain such activity of the blood ferces as to prevent any ex-cessive forming of adipose matter." It must not however, be supposed that, on the other hand, plenty of sun-light is conducive to leanness. Not so, for the really healthful condition is neither fat nor lean, but shapely and plumn, and the sun's rays quicken the nutrient functions producing a beautiful and elastic roundness of form; indeed, the constant action of the sun upon a numan body is like the affect upon a plant, vitalizing and trengthening to every part.

A Correction. We are assured by Mrs. Langtry that a recent report of a Chicago correspondent is entirely incorrect. There was no banquet in her railroad ear at Chicago en the evening of Feb. 18. No wine was delivered at the car and no party was entertained there at dinner, ner

iid any festive proceedings occur.

We are bound to accept Mrs. Langtry's denial as final,

An Awful Blunder. Druggist (fn alarm, to boy)-James, run to irs. Smith's at once. I've made an awful mistake! James (seizing his bat)-Morphine-quinine James works of the sent for ten cents' worth of one-programs. And I sent her ten twos! PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The Preterences of the Republican and In-

dependent Editors in Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, Feb. 29 .- The Evening Telegraph of this city, the central organ of Republicanism in the State, recently addressed a cir-cular to the Republican and Independent editors of Pennsylvania, making this inquiry:
"The Hon, James G. Blaine having retired from the candidacy for President, who do you think should be the choice of the Republican papers?" This evening the Telegraph makes public the result of its inquiry. Fifty-one responses were received, as follows: For first choice, 11 pronounced for Sherman,

10 for Blaine, 9 for Cameron, 4 for Hawley, 2 each for Lincoln and Gresham, and I each for Evarts, Allison, Hiscock, Scoffeld, Depew, and Gov. Beaver: for second choice, Gresham has 3. Allison and Depew each 2, and Ouny, Hawley, Sherman, Beaver, Packer, Cameron, and Lincoln 1 each: for third choice, there are 2 each for Depew and Beaver, and I each for Beaver and Cameron. Four of the papers have no choice. For Vice-President Hawley has 3. Gresham and Harrison 2 each, and Wise, Porter, and Goff of West Virginia each 1.

It is curious to read the expressions of the newspapers as voiced by the editors. The leading publication in the list is the Philadephia Press, whose editor, Charles Emery Smith, is too cautious to have a preference. "Everything will depend upon the doubtful States," he asys, and adds: "In making the choice the Convention should fix its eye on New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, and the Pacific coast. Who will bell the most votes in these States? If the sume man should also be the strongest man for Virginia and West Virginia, so much the better. Naturally the Hepublicans of the above named States can best answer who will be the strongest there, and I should be disposed to bow to their judgment." H. H. Byram, editor of the Pittsburgh Ubomics-Telegraph, is more candid. He stays: "I consider Judge Gresham the most available candidate, He will unite the Republican factions in Indiana, and, in conjunction with either Hawley or Phelps, should insure Indiana, New Jersey, and Connecticut to the Republican factory to the friends of Mr. Biaine, he would also command the good will and probable support of Mr. Conking, He would thus stand a chance of election with or without New York.

Col. A. K. McClure of the Philadelphia Times says in his straightforward, but sententious, manner: "Looking to availability in the pivotal States, I regard Sonator Cameron as the man most needed by the Republicans."

John E. Barrett of the Scranton Truth is still or Blaine, and ex-Congressman Scranton of the Republican of that city, who is a delegate to the Republican of that city, who is a delegate to the Republican Presidential Convention, says: "Senator Sherman is the best equipped man in the country for Presidential Convention, says: "Senator Sherman will be the next President of the United States."

Col. R. H. Thomas, the famous granger editor of Farmers' Friend, Beaver and Cameron. Four of the papers have no choice. For Vice-President Hawley has 3,

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY. The social club of the Presbyterian Church which

meets in the Lenox Building, on Fifth avenue, is some what similar in its functions to the Catholic Club in West Twenty-eighth street. Questions of church interest are discussed in the two clubs, sometimes quite ardently, by the members, and the subject of "The Roman Catho ic Church and its Influence on American Politics."
which was discussed last Friday night by the members of the Presbyterian organization, has resulted in a bit-terness which appears to be mainly directed against the Rev. Drs. Philip Schaff and John R. Paxton. They were radical enough in that assemblage to stand up for the Roman Catholic Church, and to speak kindiy and nicely of its influence on the country's politics, while the Rev. Dr. John Hall and Howard Crosby assailed the Roman Church and the arguments advanced in its support by Mesera. Schaff and Paxton. The audience appeared to favo the idea of Messra. Hall and Howard, and Dr. Paxton particularly, was vigorously hissed. Turning on his rities, Dr. Paxton, in the stentorian tones he can com-"Hiss away; you won't hiss me down. I do not care for your approval or disapproval." The Rev. Dr. Wendell Prime added his voice to the arguments of Mesara Hall and Howard, the excitement ran high, the the result of the evening's debate.

Twice a month, on the 15th and the final day, a long string of blue-coated and brass-buttoned Customs em-ployees shuffle over the marble flooring of the Bub-Treasury building up to the Paying Teller's window, to get their wages from Uncle Sam. It has been remarked of late that tradesmen and others stand apart from the line waiting to get their dues from some of the men as they draw their pay. There have been several complaints to the effect that the two entrances to the building furnish an outlet for delinquents who do not find it convenient to turn about and pay up. The grocer and the baker and the candiestick maker, however, are rapidly becoming acquainted with that fact, and now it is not so easy for the "hangers up" to escape. Sub-Treasury officials t made to Collector Magone that the debts would bring about a revolution that would make things lively for the delinquents.

Col. Hain, general manager of the Elevated roads, has presented Principal E. A. Howland and the pupils of Frammar School 68, in West 128th street, with two rich silk American flags. The event was marked by happy speeches by Col. Hain and others, all telling of the glory and renown that come to all imbued with sincere patriotism, as exemplified in a worthy appreciation of the old flag and the struggles and wars that were neces

Mr. Henry Clews, the banker, speaking yesterday of affairs in Wall street said: "I venture the prediction that it Senator Sherman's bill passes and becomes a law it will put the market up by run and jump strides. The bill referred to makes it imperative for the Secretary of the Treasury to invest in United States bonds \$80,000,000 of greenbacks now held in the Treasury against the naabout \$102 000 000. It will bring \$50,000,000 of money into circulation new kept out of it, and it will also re-lease \$80,000,000 of money now required to carry the bonds which the Government will buy, making \$100, 000,000 to go into investments and business enterprises." There is regret in Brickingers' Union No. 7 over the

loss of the counsels of that tried and experienced unionist, Harry O. Cele, who has become an aquestuct inspector. In all the troubles of the trade for many years, Mr. Cole has been a discreet adviser and safe guide. When his manly becom is adorned with all the medals and decorations that have been presented to him by his fellow workmen for services rendered, he coke like a French Marshal who has been winning The Rev. Dr. Porter, who died last Sunday, was for

years the editor of the Dutch Reformed paper, the Christian Intelligencer. Ills services in that office de-serve to be remembered. As the editor of a denominaional arean, he was free from sectarian rancor and all bitterness of lauguage. Faithful to his convictions, he was at the same time large minded and kindly disposes. lis course was an honor to the religious press.

A young woman asks for advice not easily given. She says that her affections were first moved by a young him because of his siender income and poor prospects Se he was dropped. A man of 60 who owned a sawmill next paid court to her, but her mother, upon making inquiry, learned that he was unsound in health, and suspected that he merely wanted a wife to nurse him in his old age. So he was dropped. She next came to realise that there was something like mutual attraction between herself and a vigorous and prosperous man of middle ago with whom she had formed acquaintance. shrank from him when told that he had been know if there are really any desirable men in the mar ket. The question is so hard that an easy answer can not be given. But perhaps the next pilgrim in whom

> A Pellew Feeling. From the Washington Critic

A tramp applied at the back door of a house on U street for something to eat, and the mistress of the establishment let him in. "Madaun." he said, with a formal bow, "I crave some autritious aliment."
"Hester." she called to the cook. "there's a man here
wants something to cat. Bring out that plate of pork "Ah madam." he said taking the dish, as a soft light shone in his face, "a fellow fee ing makes one wondrous kind. I used to reside in dear floaton myself."

A Protty Girl Blacksmith. From the Savannah News. certain man in Oglethorpe county who

Cupid's Barts, From the Newton Republican.
Cupid is always shooting and making Mrs.

A Profitable Melon Patch

From the Medical and Surgical Reporter. A Georgia farmer made \$1,000 off an acre planted in watermelons, and a neighboring doctor made \$200 off the same acre. LIVING ON POLCANIC INLES

The Strange Part of the World Where 50 People Have Their Homes,

From for Aconebec Journal. Bonin Islands, discovered and settled by Bonin Islands, discovered and settical by the Japanese 250 years ago, and described them fifty years later, are situated between the twenty-lifth and twenty-seventh degrees of north latitude, and east longitude about 14:23. There are more than forty islands, large and small. St. John, being the only one inhabitable, boasts about fifty people of double mationality, governed by no law except the precasious one of "covery man for himself, and the devil for us all." While neace generally prevails, grievanese are not infrequently wiped out in blood—the assassin having nothing to fear unless the victim has a friend to avenge him.

him.

This group is a volcanic formation, and the scenery is wonderful. High mountains whose heads disappear among the clouds deep valleys worn into fantastic shapes by the heavy rains of January and February, perpendicular buffs and lovel plains, smooth gravel benches and bold rocky shores, form a contrast so with and picturesque, so terribly enchanting, that one expects some great and instantaneous change, some wonderful phenomenon, a failing of these frightful precipiees, a rising of the fruitful plains—a grand mingling of the whole—lor you cannot throw off the idea that the laws of gravitation are at fault, and that a crash may be expected at any moment. First springs of crystal water lar up among the cliffs send down leaping brooks and rivulets, which rushing through some volender rupture in mountains, are scattered in finest spray, but gathering again, ripple on their rocky course, seeming to smile as they glide more smoothly among the cabbage trees, watering the lobolia, mulberry, and banana, spreading over the pebby beach, and mingling with the waters of the harbor. And such an harbor, landlocked with perfect 'holding ground' from ten to thirty fathoms below the surface. A hundred ships would "swing clear" with their "right bower" a cable's length a head.

Green turtle are taken by thousands, and form the principal desh food, although wild hogs are found among the hills in large droves, and deer are pienty. Twenty kinds of its here caught along the reefs and shores. Orions are raised in large quantities, sweet pointees and ymas are cultivated to some exert, all of which are exchanged with passing vessels for Spanish dollars, and the dollars hoarded, for what? im. This group is a volcanic formation, and the

THE FAIR AMERICAN'S FIGURE. The Lines of a Perfect Form in Woman-Long and Short Walsts. From Wives and Daughters

Good sense and good taste in dress matters dwell with l'Americaine or they dwell mowhere. The temptation to a pine-led waist has overtaken us through our national senderness as commared with the wennen of Europe, who are lower in stature and stouter except the French, whose youthful figures are nerice; but win, besides not having the average height of American women, are fated to early emboupoint and entire loss of ashionable grice.

An error quite as serious from either a physiological or an artistic point of view is to carry the waist down to amorium length, which is renorted to be the coming crary. Doubtless the modiste would tell us she aims but to meet the requirements of certain customers in this particular. In fact, I have known little women to insist on being closefitted the utmost length, so extending the waist more and more, unconscious that every particle gained on the natural waist line told against good propertion of the figure entire. particle gained on the natural valist line told against good proportion of the figure entire, perhaps to the extent of converting a woman into a lunny waddling duck.

Our daughters need to be carefully instructed that for all such silly reshaping and misshaping offended nature will have her revenue. Dress reformers are not to go to the opposite extreme, which is the reason their attempts do not succeed with the masses. The woman universal is not going to make a guy of herself, She knows there is no occasion for it. Meantime there are reforms in the air that may prove worthy to neight. I for one, have takin in our wives and daughters that they do and will avoid the abuse of corsets generally.

From the Philadelphia Record. The privilege of the floor of the Senate or

The privilege of the floor of the Senate of the House during its session is very highly valued by most men. It is restricted as you know, in the House to the President and his Cabinet, Senators, Representatives, and exclepresentatives, officers of the army and navy who have received the thanks of Congress, and the higher officers of the Senate and the displer officers of the Senate and the ligher officers of the Senate and the first her, so as to take in a low of the higher officials in the departments, and one private citizen by name Mr. George Bancrou.

But there is one man who is entitled to admission to the floor of both Houses who has never appeared in the House at all and only twice in the Senate during the three years that he has been in Washington. His name is Daniel Scott Lamont. As the private feeretary and between the President lie is entitled to admission on either floor at any time, but, as I say, he has only availed himself of this privilege twice—once when the President was inaugurated and unain when Gen. Logan was buried. Both these ceremonies began in the Senate chamber, and so he has seen the in-ide of that, but he has never even looked into the House of Representatives. His predecessors in office were jet so modest. Private Secretary Philips and Private Secretary Philips and Private Secretary Philips and Private Secretary Philips and the same peared very frequently at the Capitol, and now and then on the floor of one or far other of Grant's half-doxen private scendaries, at peared very frequently at the Capitol, and me and then on the floor of one or the other House. But Col. Lamont sticks close to a desk and sends Assistant Private Secretar Pruden up to the Senate and the Housewit nominations, vetoes, and other messages. The fact is, Col. Lamont is a great deal busi-than any of his predecessors. He is a grethan any of his predecessors. He is a given deal more than a private sorrelary, whereas some of them were a givent deal liess. He actually hasn't had time to see the sighest and with all his three years experience here he knows less about the unbile buildings and the public curiosities generally than the diagreat tourist who arrived here three days ago.

Tea Brinking Budes.

From the Chicago Herebi, The two young men who took prominent seats in a crowded restaurant the other evening were very lair imitations or some Americans' idea of an Englishman, and they certainly emitted enough "Deah boys" and "Donchernos" to make a White-hapel Cogney envious. They had ordered their supper, and the waiter inquired. "Tea or coffee?"

"Coffee," said No. 1, perfunctorily, and then No. 2 looked at him with an Pre-got-one-on-you-smile, and gontly nurmured. Tea.

"I always drink tea," he explained softly to his companion, and the latter knew he had lest a trick. He ordered stout and hectored the waiter about it not being in proper condition, but it availed him little.

The reporter asked the restaurant proprietor if tea was getting to be a popular drink among young men. The two young men who took prominent

If ten was getting to be a popular drink among young men.

Yos! It's English, you know," was the answer. "An instances hatpened here the other morning. Two young nen came in; one was very English, and the other was not. But both were in the same fix: they had been having too good a time the night before. 'You want to take a strong cun of tea, me deah boy, said the Englishman; 'R'il it's you up,' and his companion pressed his hand against his head and grunted an assent. The ten came, he drank it, clapped both hands to his hand, and yelled; 'Damn your tea and your English notions! Here, walter, bring me a whiskey cocktail,' and he drank it and looked better, But then, tea for broak fast is very English.

Even His Honor Took a Hund in the Row

then, ten for breakfast is very English

From the Kaners City Times.

Wichtta, Kane, Feb. 22.—To-day, in a sult between two farmers at Outville before Justice Earry, the attorneys, it. Fleming and Ed Callaban, became engaged in a quarrol over what was supposed to be a law point. Finally Fleming opened up a light on Callaban, and before many blows had been struck some members of the pay, who had become interested, unamed into the row with chairs and other farniture.

The flight lasted some time and was becoming bloody from the use of clubs and knives, when Justice Eerry became enranged, and yelling out. Contempt of court!" raised his hardbottomed chair above his bend and tell it if yell the lighting gang. He is a large man and sent the chair flying among the litigants, alterneys, and jurymen with such force as to bring three of them to the floor and frightened the rest to such an extent as to put an end to the battle. Time for the dressing of wounds found no one dead, but all engaged except the court suffering from liquides, some quite serious, calling for several days in the bedroom.

His Honor took the chair when the wounds were partially dressed and declared the suit of as the result of the independent actions before the court on the part of the attorneys and litigants. From the Kullens City Times.

Why an Actress Shed Real Tears.

Why an Actress Shed Real Tears.

From the Philadelphia Press.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—An affecting incident occurred at the Court Street Theatre this atternoon when Shelle Hasson, in single a song with some tender words also "Sweet home, utterly broke down, and putting her hands to her face, cried as though her heart would break. Her manner came forward and expiained that a telegraph had been put in her hands just at the moment she was going out to sing telling of her backers death. This startled her so that she only got as far as the second verse, In the second where she places a little headstone on a cross the tears she shed wors real.

Cutting Teeth at Eighty-Eight From the Chicago Inter Ocea:

NEENAH, Wis. Fob. 25. Abol Wilhed, one the old residents of this city, is now set years of non-a sac is usual with such old people, hast for some years where the common set of the Nature has been minus his seriond and precumably with set of fee. Nature has however, interposed, and set, which is diproud possessor of a full set of new upper feeth, who have just made their appearance. The testh are coming in as nicely as a first set.